

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the State of North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1852, at 10 o'clock, P. M., when on motion of Hon. R. M. Saunders, John E. Eaton, Esq., of Granville, was called to the Chair, and William H. Bailey, of Orange, and R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of William B. Gulick, Esq., of Wayne, the roll of Counties was called, and the following Delegates appeared and were registered:—  
Alamance—Gen. Benj. Trolinger.  
Bertie—John Mitchell and Wm. H. Mitchell.  
Brunswick—Edward Cantwell.  
Buncombe—F. L. Wilson.  
Camden and Currituck—L. D. Starke.  
Catawba—James B. Shepard, Wesley Jones and W. H. Holden.  
Caswell—Richard Jones and B. F. Stanfield.  
Catawba—Wesley Jones.  
Chatham—Abram Rencher and A. J. Emmerson.  
Cleveland—W. W. Holden.  
Columbus—W. W. Holden.  
Craven—Wm. B. Gulick.  
Cumberland—David H. Coffield, George W. Peagram, Silas Douglass, R. K. Bryan, C. G. Wright, James C. Dobbin and John K. Strang.

Duplin—Wm. E. Hill and J. L. Bigger.  
Edgecombe—Thomas L. Manner, Wm. F. Mercer, Richard A. Savage and Jas. D. Jenkins.  
Franklin—Wm. B. Dunn, John D. Hawkins, Jr., Isaac Winslow and Allen Perry.  
Forsythe—Joseph Masten.  
Gates—R. M. Saunders and W. W. Holden.  
Granville—John S. Eaton and J. M. Stone.  
Greene—David G. W. Ward.  
Guilford—Robert P. Dick.  
Johnston—A. J. Leach, T. M. Whitley, K. B. Whitley, E. Page, H. Gerhardt, J. W. B. Watson, L. Richardson, W. S. Tomlinson, B. H. Tomlinson, James—Wm. P. Ward and Wm. A. Cox.  
Lenoir—Wm. W. Ward and John L. Lee.  
Moore—John Shaw.  
Nash—Gen. George E. B. Singletary and James Harrison.  
New Hanover—D. K. McRae, Edward Cantwell and N. D. Fennell.  
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey.

Orange—Wm. N. Thomas Lynch, Freeman Walker, Wm. H. Howerton and Wm. H. Bailey.  
Pasquotank—L. D. Starke.  
Person—Samuel Jacobs.  
Pitt—Joseph J. Williams.  
Rockingham—James Page.  
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson, Col. James M. Walker, Orrin Scott and Alfred Reid.  
Rutherford—F. L. Wilson.  
Stokes—Robert P. Dick.  
Surry—W. W. Holden and Robert P. Dick.  
Wake—R. M. Saunders, H. B. Hayes, Wesley Jones, W. W. Holden, Willie White, Wm. A. Allen, B. Rollins, Barwell Temple, James B. Shepard, G. H. Wilder, Simon Smith, David Smith, W. R. Scott, O. L. Burch, Jeremiah Nixon, Pettin Busbee, William R. Poole, Rufus H. Jones, T. G. Whitaker, P. A. Dunn, John Scott, Seth Jenks, Quentin Busbee, Green Beckwith, Isaac H. Rogers, Kimbrough Jones and Michael Thompson.

Warren—Wm. J. Hawkins, Henry Macdon, Jas. T. Russell, Henry Harris, and Edwin D. Drake.  
Wayne—John V. Sherard, Wm. T. Dortch, Wm. B. Gulick, and T. L. Thompson.  
Yadkin—R. P. Dick.  
On motion of R. P. Dick, Esq., a Committee of nine, consisting of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report permanent officers and rules of order for the Convention. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: 1st District, F. L. Wilson; 2nd District, Wesley Jones; 3rd District, John Shaw; 4th District, R. P. Dick; 5th District, Richard Jones; 6th District, James T. Russell; 7th District, C. G. Wright; 8th District, Wm. B. Gulick; 9th District, L. D. Starke.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 31st of May, P. M.  
The Convention re-assembled, and John S. Eaton, Esq., resumed the Chair.

The Committee appointed to report officers and rules of order for the Convention, reported through their Chairman, R. P. Dick, Esq., recommending DUNCAN K. McRAE, of New Hanover, as President of the Convention; FRANK L. WILSON, of Vice President; and R. K. BRYAN, of Cumberland, as Secretary. The report was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Dick and Mr. Cantwell were appointed to conduct the Convention to the Chair. On assuming the Chair, Mr. McRae spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: To say that I am sensibly affected in view of the relation in which I am placed to a body so numerous, so intelligent, and so representing as it does so large a portion of the intelligence of my native State, is but a feeble utterance of the emotions by which I am inspired; and I am well assured that the same partiality which has placed me in this position will lend me its assistance to a successful discharge of the duties which may devolve upon me.

It has been a matter of gratification to me to learn that the course of our Whig friends in their late Convention was marked by a kind and liberal demeanor. Such has not always characterized their proceedings. I well remember a few years since when a gentleman of their party occupying the position of him who now addresses you, denounced as rogues and swindlers, "The distinguished gentleman who has just been nominated by them for Governor, at the same time added to this euphonious and elegant expression the more civilized appellation of "Goths and Vandals." In that same Convention the grandfather of our candidate for the Presidency was stigmatized as "a Tory," and it is not to be forgotten how lately a circular was put forth from a certain office denouncing as dishonest and corrupt a whole County of the State—a County whose intelligence, patriotism, and sense of honor might well excite the admiration even of a political adversary. That our Whig brethren have and to follow the example we have set them of polite and courteous deportment, and that our feelings have not been in vain. And this is not the only lesson which our Whig friends have learned from us.

When we recur to the fact that this Government has been administered on Democratic principles (with few exceptions) and that under the influence of these principles our country has advanced to glory and greatness—that all our measures of policy are now secretly established in the public approbation, free from party opposition, it is an ample compensation for all the labor we have been in maintaining and supporting them; and we only wonder that intelligent Whigs, seeing that these measures are securely fixed and really acquiescing in and agreeing with us, in promoting the honor and elevating the character of our common country.

The duty which lies before us, gentlemen, is a plain and palpable one. With us there is no necessity for evasion or subterfuge. Our principles are known of all men. They are based upon a fixed foundation, and need not any assistance from art or ingenuity. In Federal politics we hold fast to and stand upon the ancient and time-honored landmarks of Democracy. With reference to the late series of measures passed for the purpose of quieting agitation, or the enforcement of the only measure of that series useful to the South, the National Democracy is the only source that can be looked to for its faithful execution. We may have differed as to the "Compromise," pending its passage, but all of us will be gratified if its object shall be attained. Who does not love the Union? Is there any man who can look upon this great Republic, extending from sea to sea, whose flag waves in the North-east Atlantic gale, and at the same time in the South-west Pacific, whose commerce rides on every wave, whose courage and honor are the admiration of the world—who can remember that he is the citizen of such a Republic and not be inspired by the hope that time will come to develop her greatness and glory till "time shall be no more?"

Gentlemen, with regard to questions of State policy the Democratic party has no cause for concealment or equivocation. We have taken our stand upon the principle of Free Suffrage—we regard it as the people's right and privilege. It has been manfully and successfully supported by our present Executive, and we will cherish and cling to it until by a speedy legislative enactment the people shall engraft it upon the Constitution. Gov. Reid has also taken his position in opposition to a change of the basis of representation with an open and straightforward candor, which appeals to the honest portion of the public against any claptrap.

And now gentlemen, we have nothing to do but to discharge our duty, and about our success there is not a doubt—in every quarter we hear the bugle of Democracy triumph—in our own State, a radical change is being effected in the popular mind; and the next election will enable us to sit down, secure in the consciousness that Democratic principles are permanently triumphant.

Mr. Dick on behalf of the Committee recommended further that Patrick McGowan be appointed door-keeper, which was concurred in.

On motion of Hon. R. M. Saunders, a Committee, consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District was appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The Committee was composed as follows: 1st District, Frank L. Wilson, James B. Shepard; 2d District, Wesley Jones, R. P. Dick; 3d District, John Shaw, Perrin Busbee; 4th District, James M. Walker, Alfred Reid; 5th District, Abram Rencher, John S. Eaton; 6th District, R. M. Saunders, J. W. B. Watson; 7th District, James C. Dobbin, Edward Cantwell; 8th District, John V. Sherard, Dr. D. G. W. Ward; 9th District, L. D. Starke, Jno. Mitchell.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.  
The Convention met according to adjournment, and after the reading of the Journal, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, and concluded by moving that Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, be nominated as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, which was unanimously agreed to by acclamation.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, a Committee of three was appointed by the President to wait on Gov. Reid and inform him of his nomination. The Committee consisted of Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland and Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham. The Committee on Resolutions then reported through their Chairman, Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, 1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an Independent Treasury, and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue, and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of state and unfunded claims.

2d. That we are devoted to the Union of the States, and desire its preservation by a strict and faithful observance of the Constitution, and by doing equal and impartial justice to all its parts.

3d. That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "Compromise," and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive-slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the Presidency, who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his determination to enforce the same.

4th. That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public Treasury.

5th. That we are in favor of the nomination of the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, for the office of Vice President of the United States; that we duly appreciate his great moral worth, his varied and extensive attainments, his uniform and eloquent advocacy of the great principles of democracy; and that we earnestly and cordially recommend his name to the consideration and approval of the Baltimore Convention.

6th. That DAVID S. REID, for his able, prudent, and judicious discharge of the duties of Governor, is entitled to the cordial support of every freeman of the State.

7th. That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and desirous of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of Free Suffrage, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

8th. That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.

9th. That the State, having heretofore acted in conformity to the act of 1793 in regard to her Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for so acting at the present time; and we propose that the nine Congressional Districts stand as the Electors of the State at the next Presidential election.

10th. That we affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

On motion of Mr. Cantwell, of New Hanover, the blank in the Resolution relating to Delegates to the Baltimore Convention was filled with the following manner:

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland,  
Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake,  
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren,  
Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin the Executive Committee were empowered to appoint a candidate for Elector for the State at large, and Assistant Electors.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin on the part of the Committee to wait on Gov. Reid, and inform him of his nomination, reported that the nominee would respond to the nomination by appearing in person in the Hall at half past 11 o'clock.

On motion of F. L. Wilson, Esq., of Rutherford, Dr. COLUMBUS MILLER, of Rutherford, was appointed a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the 1st Congressional District, and WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Esq., of Haywood, was appointed candidate for Elector in the 1st Congressional District.

R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, then responded to the repeated calls in an able and eloquent speech. The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the Hon. DAVID S. REID was conducted into the Hall by the Committee, and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him, in an appropriate address. Able and eloquent speeches were then delivered in response to calls made on them, by Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham, Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, and Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as composing the Executive Committee: Edward Cantwell, Esq., of New Hanover, Dr. D. G. W. Ward, of Greene, Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham, Robt. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake, Gaston H. Wilder, Esq., of Wake, C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, Hon. A. B. Biggs, of Martin.

On motion of Mr. Cantwell, of New Hanover, the Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to copy the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of the Hon. Abram Rencher, resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President of this Convention for the courtesy, ability, and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin the thanks of the Convention were presented to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. The Chairman then delivered an appropriate valedictory address, and the Convention adjourned.

D. K. McRAE, President.  
F. L. WILSON, George W. PEGRAM, F. L. SIMPSON, L. D. STARKE, Vice Presidents.  
R. K. BRYAN, Wm. H. BAILEY, JOSEPH MASTER, Secs.

## REMARKS OF GEN. SAUNDERS.

As delivered (in substance) in the late Democratic State Convention, May 14, 1852.

Gen. SAUNDERS said the Resolutions which had just been adopted, presented three points embracing the main questions at issue between the two parties. 1st. The question of revenue and expenditures; 2d. Slavery and the Presidency; 3d. Amendments of the State Constitution, to what extent and by what means. He had but little to say as to the two first points, as his friends who had gone before him had fully discussed them. The Bank had been buried by Gen. Jackson, and the Tariff of President Polk had settled the question in favor of free trade against protection. He should only advert to a single fact to show that the Whigs of this State had surrendered on the Tariff question—A Resolution had been passed by the late Legislature, in favor of the present Tariff, by a vote of 75 to 18—the Democrats voting for it and only 18 Whigs against it, or dodging the question. He also alluded to the fact that the Whigs in 1840 pronounced an expenditure of thirty-two millions grossly extravagant; and that now they approve an expenditure of fifty-two millions.

Gen. Saunders said the issue presented by the late Whig Convention against any amendments of the Constitution through the Legislature, and for an open Convention to be called at the will of a majority, was an issue which he accepted; and he challenged their standard-bearer to the charge. He stood ready to proclaim his opposition to this majority principle. If asked if he did not recognize the right of a majority to pass laws, he answered yes—to prevail at the ballot-box in elections, yes—to change compromises and checks in the Constitution, he answered emphatically no. These compromises and checks had been placed in the Constitution by solemn compact, for protecting the rights of minorities—majors could not protect themselves. The Whigs claimed to be conservative—he wished they would show it. The Constitution of '76 had stood for nearly 60 years, when in 1835 it was amended by a Convention called by a majority of the Legislature, being the only mode then authorized. County representation in the Senate was changed, and the Constitution was amended in the House of Commons to that of white population and slaves, the whites counting their full number, and three-fifths of the slaves being added. This amended Constitution had been voted for and accepted by the Western Counties, with the exception of four, and against by every County east of Raleigh.

The Constitution of '35 it was proposed by a Committee that in future, amendments should be made to the Constitution on the majority principle, through the Legislature, and only requiring a majority of one Legislature to propose, and that of a succeeding one to approve. This was amended on motion of Mr. Meares, from the East, so as to require three-fifths of the Legislature to propose, and a majority of the people to approve. So in regard to amendments by Convention—no such Convention could be had unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly. These provisions were inserted in the Constitution, as restrictions, by a vote of 55 to 15—they were supported by Messrs. Daniel and Fisher from the West, and by Swain and Fisher from the West. Without these restrictions on the will of a majority, Mr. Gaston said "he had been deceived" in agreeing to call a Convention, and that the West would have "bound the East, hand and foot." He, Gen. S., now changed the Whig Convention, composed of "two-thirds of the Legislature," and a majority of the people, which, if carried out, would in the language of Mr. Gaston, "bind the East hand and foot," and would place the property of the slave-owner at the mercy of a majority, whether slave-owners or not.

This restriction on the will of a majority, and of amending Constitutions by legislative enactment, is to be found in the Constitution of the United States, as no amendment can be made by instrument of Congress, or on the application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States, and then to be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, or by Conventions of the like number.

Gen. S. then examined the question of Free Suffrage, which he had been fully discussing. He said that the late Convention had been fully discussing the question of Free Suffrage, and that the late Convention had been fully discussing the question of Free Suffrage, and that the late Convention had been fully discussing the question of Free Suffrage.

Gen. S. then referred to acts of the Whigs of the late Legislature, in their endeavors to defeat the measure and to obtain an open majority Convention. It was proposed to call upon the people to say whether they desired a Convention, or whether they desired the late Legislature, and whether they desired an open Convention; 3d, that the question of Convention or no Convention should be submitted to the people, and the result of the vote communicated to the next Assembly.

Gen. S. next examined the principle of freehold and of free suffrage voting. He said the former had been the basis of Senatorial representation; that the taxation by which a County or District is entitled to a Senator, is not founded on land alone, but includes every species of taxation. New Hanover County at this time pays the highest tax in the State, which had been increased by the town of Wilmington; and yet the people of the town, who paid the tax which gave the County her Senator, and a large overplus, were not entitled to vote for the Senator unless they also had the fifty acres of land. The Free Suffrage principle was but carrying out the taxation principle of representation in the Senate; and for this reason he was opposed to changing that basis. So as to the basis of the House of Commons, he said that the late Convention had been fully discussing the question of Free Suffrage, and that the late Convention had been fully discussing the question of Free Suffrage.

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## REID AND VICTORY!



## THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,

GASTON H. WILDER,

WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Our readers will find in another part of this day's paper, the official proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

That high-toned patriot and brilliant orator, Duncan K. McRae, was unanimously called to preside over the Convention. This was a deserved compliment as well to the man as to that portion of the State represented by him in the body. His remarks on taking the Chair will be found in the proceedings.

As soon as the Convention had assembled on Friday morning, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, rose and proposed that DAVID S. REID be nominated for Governor by acclamation. This motion was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Dobbin proceeded to pronounce upon Gov. Reid one of the most beautiful and eloquent eulogiums it has ever been our fortune to listen to. He alluded to his course as a public man—to his private worth—to his position as the champion of the great measure of Equal Suffrage—to the confidence uniformly and always reposed in him by the people—to his signal triumph at the last election—and to the brilliant prospects which, under his lead, lie before us in the present contest, in strains which thrilled the assemblage and called out applause both loud and long. Mr. Dobbin's motion was unanimously carried amid deep enthusiasm, and a Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of his nomination.

While the Committee was absent performing this duty, loud calls were made for a Speech from Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford. Mr. Dick responded in an effective and eloquent manner. He spoke for most part in relation to the history of parties, and showed the identity between the Whig leaders of the present day and the old Federalists. He also exposed the exploded pretensions of the Whig party to be considered the only "Union party," and demonstrated that, as the affairs of the Union had been managed mainly by the Democratic Republicans from the commencement of its existence, so they were best fitted by their principles and mode of construing the Constitution, still to administer those affairs and perpetuate the Union. He repelled indignantly the charge that the Democrats were ever had been disunionists; and he spoke of the Union as our fathers formed it, of the Constitution which is the bond of the Union, and of the progress of the Republic under that Constitution to greatness and glory, in the most glowing and impressive terms. Mr. Dick was frequently applauded, and acquitted himself in a manner which was highly gratifying to his friends.

Soon after Mr. Dick had concluded, the Committee entered the Convention with Gov. Reid. The Governor was greeted with a storm of applause, and as soon as silence was restored he responded to his nomination. He said he knew no adequate language to express his profound gratitude to the Convention and to his fellow-citizens, for this renewed mark of confidence and approbation of his public course. He with great pleasure accepted the nomination which had been so kindly and generously tendered; and he would enter the canvass as early a day as his official and domestic duties would permit.

He presumed his opinions were known to the Convention and to the people of the State. He desired no concealment, and during the canvass would take great pleasure in giving his views in relation to the political questions which agitate the public mind. He would do what he could in the canvass, and rely upon his friends for the rest. If defeated, the Convention could be assured no one would submit with more cheerfulness to the will of the people; nor could the nomination have been bestowed upon any one, who, if elected, would feel more grateful for the honor than himself. He had borne the standard of his friends both in defeat and in triumph, and he was proud to know that in either event there had been no abatement of their confidence and respect. In the discharge of the various duties of his administration, it could scarcely be expected he might not sometimes have erred; but he was as it might, he had the consolation to know that he had faithfully endeavored to discharge the important and responsible duties of the station to which the kind partiality of the people of the State had called him. While he was proud to say he was, and ever had been a Democrat, he was so from principle; and he never had, and never would sacrifice the interests of the State or of the country, to promote any political party. He said whatever might be the result, or wherever his lot might be cast, he should never cease to feel deeply grateful to the people of the State for their confidence and approbation. In conclusion, he would repeat what he had said before, that if re-elected his public course would be governed by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity, the honor, and the welfare of the people of the State.

The Governor then retired, and the Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham, was warmly called for. Mr. Rencher spoke for nearly an hour, with his accustomed force, clearness, and ability. We attempt no synopsis of his remarks, as we hope to have the pleasure of laying them in full before our readers.

Gen. Saunders was next called upon, and responded in a speech marked by his usual research and by signal ability. We publish in another column those portions of his remarks which have been furnished at the request of friends. Gen. Saunders presents views and facts on the basis question which must strike the public mind with great force. Read what he says, and then lay his remarks aside for future reference.

Mr. Dobbin was then called out, and entertained the Convention for nearly an hour, in his best manner. We shall not do him the injustice to attempt a sketch of his remarks. He spoke upon both State and Federal affairs, and fascinated and enthralled the minds of all present, Whigs as well as Democrats. Some of his hits were so good, so well put, and so true, that the hall, the lobby and gallery rang with laughter. The picture he drew of Gen. Scott, with

Southern Whigs on one side begging him to write, and with Seward and his associates on the other, begging him not to write, was exceedingly amusing and life-like. Passing from "gay" to "grave," he spoke of the immense value and increasing glory of the Union; and pointed to the great Democratic party of the country as the only party which had shown itself equal to the task of harmonizing and perpetuating the Union according to the Constitution, by their administration of public affairs. He also alluded, in terms of commendation and eulogy, to Buchanan, Douglas, and others who have been named for the Presidency, and spoke with confidence of the triumph of the Democracy in the approaching contest.

After Mr. Dobbin had concluded, votes of thanks to the officers of the Convention were passed; and Mr. McRae, the President, took occasion, before adjourning the body, to address them on the importance of the contest about to be commenced. He exhorted the members to return to their homes determined to work for their candidate for Governor—to organize in all the Counties most thoroughly—to put down dis-organizers—to plant themselves on the platform of the Convention, and to explain it to the people and defend it against all attacks—to trust to truth, right, and justice, and to labor in the good cause until "victory, eagle-winged," should sit upon our banners. Wishing the members a pleasant trip to their homes, and all personal prosperity and happiness, he declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.  
We point with satisfaction and pride to the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention. The first Resolution re-affirms the principles of the old Republican party on the subject of Bank, Tariff, economy in the public expenditures, and in relation to the proper mode of construing the Federal Constitution.

The second expresses a feeling common to the people of North Carolina, of attachment to the Union of the States, with the Constitution, strictly and faithfully observed, as at once the ground-work and bond of the Union.

The third announces the willingness of the Democracy to adhere to the late measures of adjustment, and insists upon the faithful and full execution of the fugitive-slave law; and the declaration is most distinctly made, that "we will not support any candidate for the Presidency, who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of said law, and of his determination to enforce it."

The fourth declares the public lands the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government, the agent of the States, as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public Treasury. This is the true doctrine. The proposition to distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of these lands, or to give them away for the exclusive benefit of the States in which they lie, is but